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THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

## Daily Commercial

reported that Lewis D. Campbell has t or been removed from the Mexican

ston *Transcript* says three thousand worth of flowers, some twenty tubs of m, and a corresponding amount of cake nfectionery were shipped from that e other day for a grand party in New

terms of the contract resulting in the of Garrett Davis in Kentucky, have closed. The rebel Legislature agreed to Davis with the understanding that the atives should support an active rebel for t Governor, and that rebels should be Congress in all Conservative Districts date.

ACKBURN'S MILLS.—The operatives and of the Wamsutta Mills, says the *New Mercury*, have agreed that the compa- inue to run their mills an average of ten er day during the month of February— es of the day hands to be reduced cor- ing to the reducing of time from eleven ours, and the wages of the job hands to as they are.

EBELLA TURNED MERCHANT.—Colonel Slim or, who made himself quite notori- rebel guerrilla during the war, and who very egotistical and boastful book about rdinary exploits in Maryland and a pan become a commission merchant Orleans. If he advertises his business ethically as he did his own heroism, he to succeed.

nternal revenue collections in New York ce 1861 foot up a total of $100,129,843 88— ded as follows: thirty second district, 97 10; fourth district, $22,344,479 93; fifth , $ 558 751 48; sixth district, $12 811 359 75, district, $5,008 848 38; eighth district, 09 87; ninth district, $2,709 005 35. The ons for 1868 fall behind those of the pre- year. $1 341 8.3 96

ss has been introduced and ordered third reading in the New Legislature, so amending the R Road Law of that State as sel the provision of proper facilities for portation of passengers and freight, ibiting any discrimination in favor or s in favor of any particular individual, tion or class of business using the road.

A.—A country where the roses have no ce and the women no petticoats; where or has no Sabbath and the magistrate no ty; where the roads bear no ve- rd the ships no keels; where old men s; where the needle points to the South, sign of being puzzled is to scratch the ead of the head; where the place of honor in the hall stand and the seat of intellect is ste mach; where to take off your hat is ent of reverence, and to wear white garments t yourself in mourning; where it is a re without an alphabet, and language t grammar.

ERN AND WESTERN PAPERS.—Theodore editor of the New York *Independent*, recently been on an excursion through the West, says, in a letter to his paper: years ago, in my first journey through ndiana, I could buy the New York daily in all the chief towns. Now they are pparently, on none. One reason of this is the absence of the excitement pro- by the War. But another and the chief is the wonderful growth of the Western nd the consequent increased sale of the olitan dailies on distant sections. ame American newspapers published ot New York that are well nigh as good published in it."

### ty and Distress in London and Liverpool.

London letter says: "The scenes of dis- ad suffering which may be witnessed sy in the East End of London, embrac- the one side of the Thames, the districts which and Deptford, and, on the other ilwall, Poplar, and the Isle of Dogs, are to make the heart bleed. Stalwart gmen—true artizans, in the best sense rd—willing to work, if they had work; e perforce driven to accept the wretched ecessarily small, which the hand of bestows. Thousands upon thousands s hard-handed sons of toil are utterly ay, deprived of all means of support— ed, and many be seen swarming the with faces pale with the pangs caused by and their not unnatural companion, ire." The Liverpool *Courier* of January 8th, has the following sad narrative. Nothing e to cause great suffering among the Liverpool, and, in fact, of the whole Tuesday individual persons receiving relief in what is called the 'first com- city in the world,' is frightful to con- and yesterday it was the same. Such universal penury existing in the lower of the town would entitle what is the of some of the dread and previous

### INHUMAN PARENTS.

### tle Girl Terribly Abused—Her ands Burned as a Punishment.

Columbus, Ohio, *Journal*, of Monday, ir. Fanny Blackburn, a resident of Mid- r., was arrested on Saturday for inhu- whipping or beating her child, a little r seven years of age. This punishment t the result of a single fit of rage, but the ad been maltreated by both father and er for two or three months, the neigh- d frequently protested, but has only met sult from the parents. On Saturday ng the cries of the child brought the to its rescue. The woman was arrested ten to the city police station, and locked into the care of some of the ladies living

The woman at the Mayor's office ho defense, but said that she punished the r make it mind." She was then asked, when her name, to emphasize "*Mrs. Fanny urr.*" She spoke up and said, with emphasis ociation of her crime, "Because the other d that the child would die in a few min- he showed no sign of dying. The fact s that of a person much abused, and with per apprehension of the consequences of inmen abuse of her child. She walked e cell at the City Prison in a calm matter- way, and seadcely betrayed the slightest officer that he must hurry away for a ian. Dr. Heinrich first visited the child rwards Dr. Boyle. Both the legs, arms and of the child were bruised, as though by a heavy stick or club, and the hands ody there were one or two severe cuts, very severe cut upon the head, amount- ost a fracture of the skull. The child was en held to the hot stove until severely ng. On both sides of each cut there were ds burned, and the mother admitted ng had resorted to this burning of the as a mode of punishment, but that didn't know the stove was so hot." When larshal and other officers entered the ise the little girl spoke up and said she was assured of their kindness she most desirous in her manner of showing ankfulness. She seemed absolutely s upon the subject of being whipped. In the day, she would be taken Pickburn, who was not allowed to go near and, at the boundary where he was sent- h inside use of some unwarranted and ng expressions in regard to the ladies in arge the girl had been placed, and two ee young fellows, sons of the ladies referred ceeded to "bounce" him after the most ked style. The fire fiends were not ter- ered that he had abused the child as as his wife, and as the feeling against both was very bitter, he was arrested and to the calaboose. The child, in the after- was taken to St. Francis Hospital, at the al College, and hopes are now entertained that it would recover, but with a de- ed body and a weakened mind. The feet- that Blackburn was arrested in Middle- was of such a character that a prompt ar- ated them perhaps from a worse fate. The in the case offered their own comment.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

### Maine.

USTA, February 3.—Resolutions were intro- in the Senate to-day in favor of impartial age; exclusion of the leaders of the rebel from political power; that Jeff. Davis to be brought to a speedy trial, and that xtreme penalty should follow conviction; the pretended State government set up by President are usurpations, and should be ored by suitable governments, founded on ogal or lawful Congress and the will of ople.

### Kansas.

, LOUIS, February 3.—The *Democrat's* To- special says: The House to-day passed a prohibiting any cattle from the country ll of Texas being driven into or through State, from March 1st to December 1st, ex- ng extreme western part of it. This bill is ned to protect stock in this State against contagious and fatal disease called Spanish , from which, it is said, over $200 000 worth attle died last year. It is also said cattle ted 40 seven and a half million dollars were and driven out of the State last year.

EKA, KANSAS, February 5.—The Senate ed a concurrent resolution by a unani- vote, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of bribery in nection with the recent election. The House a Committee was appointed to- ate in the recent Indian massacre, and al legislation, if any, is needed to prevent a atrocities.

### Louisiana.

EW ORLEANS, February 4.—The special committee reported a bill calling for a to Convention to alter and amend the State onstitution. It provides that an election hall be held on the second Monday in April. f the people decide in favor of a convention, it shall assemble on the first Monday in y. The bill passed the House by more than hree fifths vote, but it is expected the Gover- will veto it. Should he do so, the bill will e by more than two thirds.

he State Senate adopted the report of the mittee on Federal Relations on the Con- tional Amendment, to the effect that Louisiana refuses to assent.

### Maryland.

ALTIMORE, February 4.—The House of Del- ates to-day passed the bill repealing the ltimore city election bill. Consequently e will be no election on Wednesday. Both ses passed a bill prohibiting the sale of col- ed convicts, and it is now a law.

he city council postponed until first Monday September the ordinances providing for the ucation of children of colored parents.

### Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 4.—The Legis- ure passed a bill authorizing a State aid of $10. per mile for extending the Decatur Railroad Nashville.

### Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—The Senate adopted a resolution requesting Senator Patterson to sign. The House adopted a new bill in lieu the penal Legro suffrage, restricting the ise further, but giving to ne- on the right of suff rage.

### Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, February 5.—The Senate to-day ejected the Constitutional Amendment with ut discussing votes. The House will probably opt it this week.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1867. NO 127.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## THE CAPITAL.

**Defeat of the Bankrupt Bill.**

**The Vote to be Reconsidered and Certain Passage of the Bill.**

**Fortification Appropriation Bill Defeated.**

**The Tax on Distilled Spirits.**

**Views of Commissioners Wells and Rollins.**

**Gens. Grant and Sheridan in Congress.**

**The Seward-Motley Correspondence.**

**Substance of the Letter which Caused It**

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial
WASHINGTON, February 5, 1867.

**The Bankrupt Bill.**

The Bankrupt Bill will certainly pass the Senate on the motion of Mr Wilson to reconsider. The vote stood originally a tie—21 to 21. Mr. Harris then changed his vote to negative, for the purpose of reconsidering, which left it 20 yeas to 22 nays. Mr. Wilson entered the motion to reconsider, which assures 22 ayes to 20 nays. There were several absentees, a majority of whom are in favor of the bill, and will vote for it on its reconsideration.

**Grant and Sheridan**

The debate to-day was uninteresting, and there was no business of moment transacted, except the vote on the bankrupt bill.

Generals Grant and Sheridan were on the floor of the Senate between twelve and one o'clock, and received marked attention.

**Rejection of Fortification Bill.**

The House to day confirmed the action of the Committee of the Whole and rejected the annual fortification appropriation bill. This bill contained an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, and an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to repair Fort Wayne, near Detroit.

**The Indian Appropriation Bill.**

The Indian Appropriation Bill was passed, with but one amendment, and that was to prohibit Gov. Alex. Cummings from disbursing any moneys as Indian agent in Colorado.

**The Sunday Mail Law.**

Mr. Hooper made a very long speech in favor of amending the national banking law, and the House then adjourned.

**Tax on Distilled Spirits.**

Special Commissioner Wells appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, and urged the adoption of that feature of his report which recommended the reduction of tax on distilled spirits to one dollar per gallon. He contended that there would be less fraud with a reduced tax, and a consequent increase of duties received. Commissioner of the InternalRevenue Bureau Rollins was on hand, and replied to Mr. Wells's argument, and maintained that the frauds in the manufacture of whisky at one dollar per gallon would be as great as they are at present. He declared that even at fifty cents per gallon there would be great inducement for fraud. He was utterly opposed to any reduction, and the committee were undoubtedly of that view.

**Bridge Over the Ohio.**

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads had under consideration to-day the House bill allowing the Clinton, Iowa, bridge to be constructed across the Mississippi. Gen. Warren, of the United States Engineer Corps, was examined in regard to the bill. Nothing definite was done in the matter, but it is believed that the committee will declare the bridge to be a lawful structure.

**Public Lands Will Draw.**

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, pursuant to the instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, is preparing orders to the land officer at Springfield, Missouri, to withdraw the lands along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, from Springfield to the Western boundary of the State, as contemplated by the act approved July 27th, 1866.

**League Island Navy Yard.**

Senator Cameron to-day urged the passage of the League Island Navy Yard bill, now pending in the Senate.

**Gone Home.**

Ex-Governor Parsons, of Alabama, left for home to-night, to urge the Legislature of that State the acceptance of the new plan of reconstruction, as indorsed by the Administration, and lately set forth in these dispatches.

**Sheridan Dinner.**

The third Presidential State dinner took place to-night. Of the House, only Campbell, Chandler and Cooper were present. Messrs. Conkling, Colfax and Ashley were invited, but did not attend.

**Gen. Sheridan in the House.**

Gen. Sheridan was most enthusiastically received by Congress to-day. After he was presented from the Speaker's chair, he and Gen. Grant were escorted to seats beside Tuad. Stevens and Schenck, where they remained for some time.

**The Seward-Motley Correspondence.**

The Secretary of State sent to the Senate today a copy of the letter which caused the spicy correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Motley, which resulted in the latter's resignation as Minister to Vienna. The letter will not be made public till to-morrow, as it has not been read in the Senate. It appears that the writer is a young man named Lothrop Motley, and not Charles O'Conner, of New York. He declares that nearly all of the American Diplomatic Corps abroad denounce Mr. Seward, and that especially Mr. Hale, as Madrid; Murphy at Amsterdam, and Motley at Vienna, indulge in this line of remarks. He adds that he is of opinion that all of our representatives abroad are more or less filled with the puritanical influence of Massachusetts.

A petition here from Cleveland, Ohio, to urge the confirmation of Johnson as Revenue Collector, have come to the conclusion that their mission will not succeed. Both of the Ohio Senators will oppose it.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1867.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDIAN CONTRACTS.

The report of the House Committee on Indian Affairs is to the effect that, although there is not a case of fraud or corruption in letting those contracts, and the House should rescind the resolution which directs the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the execution of them. The report of Judge Ingram, in his charge to the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, instructed them that gift enterprises were illegal.

NO CHANCE FOR IMPEACHMENT

The *Post* learns from Washington that there is not the slightest prospect of the success of the impeachment scheme.

THE SUPPOSED PRIVATEER

The examination of the supposed privateer confirms the belief entertained of her. There was found aboard a large lot of ammunition, shells and cartridges, and the Chilean flag.

ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.

By the fall of an embankment in Brooklyn yesterday, three laborers were seriously, perhaps fatally injured.

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## ...BURG.

Repeal of ...

**Adverse Report of Senate Committee.**

**Favorable Report in the House.**

**Visit of the Legislature to Pittsburgh**

**The Assistant District Attorney Bill.**

**Resolutions Favoring Pending Tariff Bill.**

**Important Local Bills Presented.**

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, February 5, 1867.

The Senate Committee on Railroads have agreed to report the Connellsville Railroad bill to-morrow, with a negative recommendation, which will bring the matter before the Senate.

The House Committee on Railroads will report the same with a favorable recommendation

Speaker Giss, General Oliphant, of Uniontown, Mr. Senil, of Somerset *Herald*, and Mr. Wm. O. Hughart, appeared before the committee in favor of the repealing act.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1867.

SENATE

Mr. Bingham presented a petition and remonstrance relative to District Attorney in Allegheny county.

**Bills in Place.**

Mr. Graham—A supplement to an act relative to McKeesport Ferry.

Mr. Brown, of Lawrence—An act relative to mileages supplementary to last year's bill.

Mr. Bingham—To increase the capital stock of plank road companies in Allegheny county.

Also, resolution in favor of the pending tariff bill.

Also, resolution instructing the Committee on Education as to the distribution of agricultural scrip.

HOUSE.

**Petitions.**

Mr Mechling—To repeal the license law in Lecetburg. Also, relative to entering processes in Armstrong county.

Mr. Cobean—In favor extension of road from Tarentum to Butler County.

Mr. McKee—Remonstrance against, and also to establish a ferry at Elizabeth, on the Monongahela River.

Mr. Jenks—To repeal the law allowing Treasurers the granting of licenses.

Mr. Kimmell—A remonstrance from citizens of Bialisville against the repeal of the license law in Indiana and Westmoreland counties.

Mr. Boyle called up the rule in reference to the discharge of committees, and it was made the special order on Wednesday.

**Reports of Committees.**

Mr Boyle—Judiciary General Act relative to evidence and ejectments.

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Petitions in favor of a law allowing colored persons to ride in cars in this Commonwealth, were presented by Messrs Bigham, Graham, White, Landon, and Searight.

**Bills in Place.**

To inflict the death penalty on negroes convicted of outraging white women.

The Governo's message, relative to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans came up as a special order and was discussed.

The bill was passed to allow persons to ride on all railroads in the Commonwealth, was considered. Numerous amendments were voted down. It was discussed during the morning and afternoon sessions. The Senate, by a party vote, refused to concur in requiring a two-thirds vote, and the bill lays over.

The Senate concurred in the joint resolution to adjourn over to visit the Public Institutions in Allegheny county.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wilson—A joint resolution to adjourn on Wednesday, 6th instant, to allow the Legislature to visit Allegheny county.

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Mr. Wilson—Authorizing the payment of State Agent at Washington.

Mr. Weddell—Enlarging the powers of Courts in granting charters and confirming powers granted heretofore.

**Bills in Place.**

Mr. Boyle—To declare the intent and meaning of the act relating to husband and wife, and parents and children.

Mr. McKee—Repealing the act authorizing election of Commissioners North East and Lowe, Slope, and changing the manner of collecting taxes in said townships.

Act to authorize the collection of taxes in the borough of West Elizabeth.

Mr. Wilson—Supplement to an act incorporating the borough of Lawrenceville.

Also, to establish a ferry at Saxton Station, Youghiogeny river.

Mr. Colville—To lay out a State road from Allegheny to Butler counties.

Mr. Peters—Incorporating the Allegheny and Sawmill Valley Passenger Railway.

Mr. Phelan—Act relating to fees of district attorney in Greene county.

Mr. Wilson—Incorporating Oil City Acid Factory. Also, supplement to Reno Shipping Company.

Mr. Chase—Incorporating Pine Creek Railroad.

Mr. Gallagher—To authorize the town council of the borough of Irvine, Westmoreland county, to collect a special tax for borough purposes.

Mr. Mechling—To authorize the council of Kittanning to open certain streets.

Mr. Quay—To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in Economy and Independence, Beaver county.

The following bills on the private calender were considered and passed:

Supplement to an act to empower the Commissioners of Washington county to compromise with the holders of bonds.

Supplement incorporating the borough of Westbrigton.

Supplement Loan act relating to Birmingham for the better prosecution of disorderly persons in the borough of Monongahela.

Supplement to act incorporating St. Clair Cemetery, Greensburg.

## HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1867.

FIRE AT WELLSVILLE.

A fire at Wellsville, Allegeany county, Friday, destroyed the *Press* printing office, a large number of stores and dwellings. Loss, $115,000; insured for $70,000.

DENIAL.

A dispatch was received by the President of the United States Express Company, denying the reported Indian outrages on the Smoky Hill route.

GIFT ENTERPRISES ILLEGAL.

Judge Ingram, in his charge to the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, instructed them that gift enterprises were illegal.

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

### The Bankrupt Bill Defeated.

### Scene in the House

### ...resented.

WA...

SEN...

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, War was asked if Gen. Sher... orders for the protection of t... plains, and if so, what was t...

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Naval Committee was instructed to inquire as to the management of the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and especially whether any ship sent to sea recently went with rotten timbers, endangering her safety.

On motion of Mr. KIRKWOOD, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary for the relief of discharged soldiers who have lost their papers, and report bill or otherwise.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill providing that the act of Congress for the payment of war claims shall not be construed to provide for the payment of such claims in rebel States. An exception is made of loyal citizens of Tennessee.

An amendment was agreed to including West Virginia within the exception.

Mr JOHNSON moved to except all States and districts which, in December, 1862, were under control of the United States military authorities, and remained so during the war. Disagreed to. The bill was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in amendments.

Mr. GRIMES, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendment, the bill defining the rank of Admiral and other staff officers in the navy, and crediting volunteer officers of the naval and marine service who may be transferred to the regular service with such service performed as volunteer officers.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the committee on Finance, reported with verbal amendments, the Invalid Pension Bill. It appropriates $35,280,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to enable the States to select swamp and overflowed lands within their limits, omitted to be selected under the act of September, 1850. Referred.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following, which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report for the information of Congress, what amount of money was received from the sales of cotton or other property in order to the Treasury Department under the several acts of Congress, and what disposition was made of the same, whether any of the money has been paid, or refunded to claimants, and if so, the names of such claimants, amounts paid, time of what authority of law, and upon what evidence.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to authorize a loan; provide for the construction of a military and post road from Galves on to Fort Gibson, in Territory, and to Fort Leonard Wood, in the Rock, Ark. The bill grants lands, and requires the Government to issue to the Company Bonds of the United States to the amount of twenty miles of said road laid and double track, when in running order. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. McKee—Remonstrance against, and also to establish a ferry at Elizabeth, on the Monongahela River.

Mr. Jenks—To repeal the law allowing Treasurers the granting of licenses.

Mr. Kimmell—A remonstrance from citizens of Bialisville against the repeal of the license law in Indiana and Westmoreland counties.

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## FROM ST. LOUIS.

### The Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—The dispatch from Junction City, Kansas, dated January 31st, giving the location of the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad during the coming summer, seems to have conveyed a wrong impression in regard to the actual condition of that road. The dispatch simply meant that Junction City would be the outer point on the road from which freighting to Colorado and New Mexico would be done this season. The Union Pacific road is now completed eastward to Fort Riley, and from Junction City, and trains are running to that point, and the road will be finished to Fort Ellsworth, sixty miles further, by the 1st of April.

## FROM DETROIT.

### State Agricultural Society and Wool Growers' Association United.

DETROIT, February 5.—The Michigan State Agricultural Society have united with the State Wool Growers' Association, and called a general convention of farmers and wool growers, at Ann Arbor, on the 14th, 15th and 16th instants. A general invitation is extended to wool growers and sheep breeders of other States.

The Michigan Sorghum Growers hold their annual meeting at Pontiac, Michigan, on the 19th instant. The convention will last three days, and give promises of being a very interesting one for that interest. A number of premiums will be awarded for the best specimens of products of the Sorghum plant.

### Shipment of Grain from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 5.—The following vessels with cargoes of wheat and flour cleared the past week: G. R. Mosle, Walter, Virginia, for Cork; Archibald Hulton, Castle, Herricales, Saddenhidden, St. Joseph, for Liverpool.

## THE GREAT INDIAN BUTCHERY.

### Full Details of the Ft. Kearney Massacre.

### A Whole Detachment of Troops Slaughtered.

The following letter to Mr. David Vatkirk, of this city, written by his son, Horace D. Vankirk, Company C, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, now stationed at Fort Phillip Kearney, we are permitted to make some extracts in relation to the Indian massacre which occurred on the 21st of last December. He says:

"On the morning of December 21st, about half past eight o'clock, firing in the direction of our wood train, *en route* to the pinery for timber, was heard, and the picket on the lookout on the hill immediately signalled Indians in that direction. Company C, Second United States Cavalry, and about forty-five infantry, under command of Brevet Lieut. Col. Fetterman, accompanied by Lieut. G. W. Grummond and Capt. F. H. Brown, with orders to go to the aid of the wood train, and if they thought they could take it to the pinery and return in safety, to do so, were immediately got ready. Meanwhile, Indians appeared on the hills across the Piney Fork, about a mile distant, although scattered and in small quantities. The 12-pounder was got into position to give them a shell or two, and Colonel Fetterman's party started out the northwest gate. The Indians had begun to 'light out' from among the bushes along the banks of Piney Fork as a shell or two went over their heads in the direction of their comrades on the hills. The firing by this time had ceased in the direction of the wood train, and Colonel Fetterman had gone down into the valley of the Piney Fork (which runs only about 40 yards from the north corner of the stockade), to where the Indians were getting out of the bushes, and who had not been seen till one or two shells from the 12-pounder had begun to make them think it was not exactly safe around there, they had evidently been lying in ambush there since sometime before daylight. There were, I should judge, about 150 in number, and they were running up ravines and from one place to another to keep out of sight. When Col. Fetterman got down into the valley, he threw out a skirmish line as he advanced towards the ford; the Indians were retreating in a northerly direction toward Peno Creek Valley, where Lieutenant Bingham and Sergeant Bowers were killed on the 6th. A small party of our men joined Colonel Fetterman's party in the Piney Fork bottom, consisting of about three soldiers and three or four citizens, who went out on their own hook.

Colonel Fetterman's party kept on, and finally disappeared over the hills toward the Peno Creek Valley, after heavy firing was heard in that direction. It was by this time almost seven o'clock A. M., and everything in the garrison pursued its regular routine of garrison duty. About half past seven A. M., a messenger arrived from the scene of action and requested more assistance, and men were soon gathered to the number of about forty-five, under charge of Captain Fetterman, to go to the assistance of the party. The messenger reported the Indians charging on our men in great numbers. I was anxious to go, and I would not get any, but finally volunteering down to the company, after my own and Lieut. Grummond's horses, but an insufficient blend of mine went, and I got the following as my mail from him; he is, I think, a very good judge.

"He says they proceeded in haste to the field, and upon arriving at the edge of Peno Creek they discovered further down and in a valley what appeared to be old cottonwood limbs stripped of their bark. The valley was the moving body of Indians, yelling around and cutting capers as the like of them in the eye could reach. My friend estimated them at from three to five thousand, and he has seen service in every position, and I think he has made a careful estimate. They proceeded along the edge of the valley to see if they could find any trace of Lieut. Fetterman's party, but night came on and they went down into the bottom of the valley for fear they might be cut off. In fact, they would be immediately surrounded by the Indians if they should. They continued along the edge of the valley until they got to a point opposite to where the apparent cottonwood trees were lying, and Capt. Ten Eyck sent twenty men to go down and count the number. Said he, and behold, they were the dead bodies of Lieutenant Fetterman and party, and no one was found to have the least particle of life left. When Captain Ten Eyck left the post, an unreliable report had come in that Lieut. Bingham, in the bottom to bring in the wounded and take out the remainder of ammunition rounds of ammunition left, were surrounded after Capt. Ten Eyck's party had left. After it had been discovered that Fetterman's party had left the train, the wagons and ambulance were driven down and all of the men, except a few to guard the stock, went out to keep a lookout, went out to load up the bodies of Lieutenant Bingham's party, and he and his old son seem anxious to renew the combat, but they were disappointing each leaving about half a yelled dead. After getting enough to bring them in, we returned the next day, 22d, and discovered that all the dead bodies were stripped perfectly naked and scalped, and in many instances the top of their skulls cut off and their brains taken out, others with their arms cut out of their sockets, and were literally hacked to pieces by their savage slashing, and had arrows in considerable quantities stuck in their bodies. Lieut. Grummond's company E, Second Battalion, Mounted Infantry, had 19 in his body, another 55, and Captain Brown's company 49. From all appearances and best evidence is that the party, Colonel Fetterman's, went down into the valley to engage, and by the time the men were visible, and when they had got fairly in the bottom, they were met by a large force of the savages and behind the little hills, in immense numbers, and immediately were surrounded themselves, and evidently fought to the last man, and by all appearances fought well. Their bodies were found in heaps of forty feet, and although they were not piled on top of one another. These Indians could have flushed their work of butchering minutes before the arrival of Captain Ten Eyck's party, for heavy firing was heard in that direction. I have given you the particulars as far as I can, so far as the fights of the garrison, and will say that the bodies of the garrison on the foundation of such a fight, with the loss on the Indians and seventy six enlisted men, three citizens that I know of, and perhaps more. Lieutenant Garrington, the dispatch, proceeded at early early killed, but I think it is less than that number. Colonel Fetterman's party is the Piney Fork in that direction. I have given you the particulars as far as I can, so far as the fights of the garrison on the foundation of such a fight, with the loss on the Indians and seventy six enlisted men, three citizens that I know of, and perhaps more. Lieutenant Garrington, the dispatch, proceeded at early early killed, but I think it is less than that number. Colonel Fetterman's party is the Piney Fork bottom, consisting of about three soldiers and three or four citizens, who went out on their own hook.

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The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1867.

It is believed to be a fact, that of all the distinguished and able army officers who have been summoned to Washington, not one of them favors the President's policy, though all of them were reckoned as "conservatives." To secure the fruits of the war, their verdict is nothing less than the Constitutional Amendment should be thought of. It is a notable circumstance that at least four of them should be named for the Presidency. From their circle, the probabilities are, the selection will be made.

"We believe, honestly, that the present legislature stands above suspicion," says the Harrisburg *telegraph*, but in another breath adds: "We are prepared to say that the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad *are using improper means* to defeat the Connelsville bill." To say the least, here is a solecism. The actual using of "improper means" presupposes that everybody is not honest.

COL. MCCLURE, more than three weeks ago, charged that members of Pennsylvania Legislature had been paid money to vote for SIMON CAMERON for U. S. Senator. Now why has he not been summoned before the Investigating Committee? When that Committee was raised, a great deal was said about bringing persons charging corruption before them, and one would suppose that Col. MCCLURE would have been the first. But the fact is, he has not been called, and the Committee certainly does lay itself open to the charge of showing more vigilance in avoiding than seeking the truth. A Committee constituted for thorough work would probably experience little difficulty in fixing corruption on more than one individual.

### CONTRACTING CONTRACTION.

In adopting the resolution that contraction of the currency should be limited to compound interest notes—which would be but nominal—the House of Representatives rather put its foot down, as Mr. LINCOLN was in the habit of expressing himself. It is evident that the Representatives of the people have put the proper interpretation on the present condition of the country, and ascribed it to the right cause, even if the Secretary of the Treasury has not. As the direct and necessary consequence of his policy of contraction—more especially the wide spread fear that has been created by it—we have, within the last three months, had several financial spasms; and to-day the industrial and producing interests of the country are much prostrated and beclouded; values are considerably depreciated and the revenues of the Government so much diminished that in all probability the forthcoming exhibit of the national debt will show the reversal of previous ones, inasmuch as the debt will be shown to have increased and not diminished. One would suppose that these hard facts ought to be sufficient whereby to judge of the wisdom or folly of the Secretary's policy. In theory it may be well enough—but here we have it in severe practice—and certainly it is bad and must lead to worse if not stopped.

And we have some confidence that stopped it will be. The action of the House of Representatives should be an admonition to the Financial Secretary, who cannot be ignorant of the universal anxiety pervading business and financial circles. Let the policy be at once given out, and the business of the country will speedily grow so that, by an upward process, the relations of business and currency will become practically what the Secretary would bring about by a downward process. And something like this, it gives us pleasure to note, is at least possible: for if we are not misinformed, Secretary MCCULLOCH does perceive that his revenues are falling off; and he can find no other reason than the paralyzing of the business of the country by actual and apprehended contraction.

With a reversal of the financial policy, and the passage of a Tariff Law with anything like a judicious scale of rates of duty, the country would at once leap into activity again.

### SMOTHERING BILLS.

The "rule" referred to in the following article from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* is the offspring of the tactics instituted by the agents of the Central Railroad in Harrisburg. It has been relied upon and been effective thus far in keeping back a report on the Connellsville Bill, and is one of the most effective instruments that could be framed to control legislation. The *Bulletin* sets it out in the true light. We quote:

"Under one of these rules of the Pennsylvania Legislature a bill which is referred to a standing committee cannot be taken from committee except by a two-thirds vote. The exercise of this rule is one of the most common methods of defeating legislation, as it requires very little energy to secure votes enough to prevent a call for a bill which does not command a common mittee. This practice of bill smothering is the fruitful source of much of the corruption which has given the Pennsylvania Legislature such a bad reputation. One or two members of a committee, if so disposed, can prevent action upon any bill during the session. And interested parties are tempted to resort to means for uncertain bills, which they know are dishonest, but which they accept as necessities.

"For several days past a strenuous effort has been made, in the Legislature, to break down this bad usage, and to make it competent for a majority of the House to call for a bill, when it becomes apparent that there is a disposition to smother it. The reform has been adroitly resisted, as reforms are likely to be in that body, and no action upon the proposed rule has yet been reached. But the members of the Legislature who are honestly striving to magnify their office and make it useful, must persevere in their efforts and let the public judge between those who love darkness and those who are willing that their deeds shall be done in the light. No committee should have the power to obstruct legislation. It is now the common practice at Harrisburg, and those who have courage and conscience enough to purge the Legislature of its present corruptions and to restore it to its ancient respectability, will confer honor upon themselves and do a lasting service to the commonwealth."

Our apprehensions with reference to the influx of lottery schemes seem to be extensively entertained by the press. The desire of making money without earning it, is too strong in the minds of many, to let so easy a method go unimproved, and these new schemes of various sorts and names are sure to multiply, as they are already arising, unless the laws existing in most of the States be put in force to prevent it, seductive and creditable names are given them, and objects that are unobjectionable are nominally proposed. Some humane, charitable or even religious interest is promised the benefit of the money made, and thus persons are induced to invest, who would not do it in common gambling, or even in "enterprises," which are merely money-making operations. Charity here, in a way never intended by the expression, is to be made to cover a multitude of sins. But, although the desire of making money without earning it may operate on the contrivers and the patronizers of lottery schemes, the former are usually the ones that succeed in the attempt, while the latter lose their money without the poor comfort of knowing how they were cheated out of it.

The safest way for young and old is, to earn their money by honest toil and business, and not to spend it on the chances of any lottery, by whatever name it may be called.

It is announced as a piece of very pleasing intelligence, in a Richmond paper, that General SHERIDAN'S refusal to allow a great parade of funeral honors at the burial of A. S. JOHNSTON'S remains, is "severely censured by many at the North, is wholly inconsistent with either the sentiment of chivalry and humanity." Very likely this is so. Many things that General SHERIDAN has done within the past years, have been severely censured by the *same* class of persons. Virginia was overrun with reports of his wild pranks. And these persons at the North who now censure him thought his operations then inconsistent with chivalry and humanity.

By existing laws, persons convicted of infamous crimes are disfranchised; that is, rendered incapable of holding office or of voting. They are deemed unworthy to associate in civil relations and benefits with virtuous citizens. What is the ground of this infliction of disability? Is it the conviction or the crime? The conviction is only the process by which the criminality of the person is declared. But if it be equally declared in other ways, as by *common report*, by admission, by universal and undisputed notoriety, the infamy is none the less, though there be no trial, and the judgment and action of virtuous citizens in favor of the disfranchisement of the criminal is none the less proper. This is the ground taken in the case of the instigators and prominent agents of the late infamous and bloody insurrection. Their exemption from trial and formal conviction, for whatever crime this exemption is given, is not an ignoring of their criminality, nor is it to be admitted as a plea for their enfranchisement. When the crime is notorious, their mingling again on terms of equality with virtuous citizens would be a dishonor done to law and justice, and a premium paid to treason and rebellion.

### DEAD OR ASLEEP?

A cotemporary whose sentiments indicate its locality as clearly as would the name of the city in which it is issued, laments, while it concedes, the downfall of the State Sovereignty doctrine. It consoles itself, however, with the belief that this doctrine is only under a cloud that will pass away, or, in other words, that it is not dead but only asleep. By an extraordinary method of classifying ideas, the State Sovereignty doctrine which led to secession, is reckoned a conservative power, while the loyal sentiment which opposed it, is declared to be a revolutionary, or innovating power. It is under this classification that the Republican party and the Congress of the United States are pronounced revolutionary, by those whose attempt at violent revolution has just been put down.

It is admitted by the journal referred to, that the doctrine of State Sovereignty led to secession, and that in the war consequent on secession, the Southern people were beaten. Their appeal to the sword failed, and their logic in favor of State Sovereignty was, therefore, exhausted, and the doctrine fell prostrate. We have often noticed how persons when hard up for comfort in their present condition, or for credit in view of their real character, draw their checks on history. The *Enquirer* avails itself of this expedient, with reference to the doctrine of State Sovereignty, which it compares, by allusion to a familiar fable, to a "sleeping beauty." "Ideas," it says, "are irrepressible. There is no weapon that can spill the life blood of an idea." "The souls of great principles are immortal." "The idea of State Sovereignty may sleep for a hundred years, but it will not be the slumber of decay. Some future generation will become enamored of its loveliness."

This, with all its hackneyed phrases of transcendentalism, is silly talk. Sir HUDIBRAS'S fame in an argument rested on his admitted capacity for discrimination;

"He could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and south west side."

but he never undertook so great a feat as that of the Richmond *Enquirer*—to make people believe that the rebellion sprung from a conservative idea, and that the loyal sentiment which withstood and turned back its destructive current was a revolutionary one. Alike silly is its talk about the comparative value of the influence of those antagonistic "ideas," in reply to which it were sufficient to point to Virginia as a sample of what the boasted conservatism did for a State—even before the war—and to Ohio as an illustration of the honors connected with the "innovation" idea.

It did not strike the mind of our cotemporary in his historic aspirations over his sleeping idea of State Sovereignty that the *Union* idea is as likely to keep *awake*, as his "sleeping beauty" is to awake up after a Rip Van Winkle slumber of a hundred years. And if the loyal sentiment should get a little drowsy, as it formerly did under the soporific administration of the Democracy, a little renewal of the Sumter noise will wake it up as thoroughly as in 1861. We think we see the cherished "idea" of State Sovereignty waking up, looking cautiously around, afraid, like FALSTAFF on the battle field, that others might have been "counterfeiting" death as well as itself, and especially startled at the thought, that this HORSPUR Unionism, might spring upon it as in days of old. Our opinion of the condition of the State Sovereignty "idea" at this present time, is that it is dead, and our advice to its mourning friends is, to give it speedy burial out of sight.

### A NEW PRESIDENTIAL PLAN.

By our special correspondence from Washington we learn that the President has had in consultation with him, on a plan of reconstruction, an indefinite number of Governors and ex-Governors of the Southern States. If we do not now get a plan of reconstruction, that shall have the cardinal merit of being "acceptable to the South," it will be a wonder. And if any one is despondent on this point, let him cheer up, for that famous patriot, HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, has been sent for, to add his wisdom and disinterested statesmanship to the deliberations on the subject of reconstruction. And let it be remembered further, as a support of hope, that there is a large reserve still to draw from, if those already in consultation with the President are insufficient. It will, we repeat, be a wonder if they do not conceive and bring forth something that will be acceptable to the South.

And then, when these judicious and impartial counsellors have got into shape a grand reconstruction policy, to be promulgated in the President's opening message to the new Congress, and there is not a thing in it that is not "acceptable to the South," just as likely as not, trouble will spring up from the inquiry, whether it is acceptable to the *loyal people* of the country. This is a matter of some consequence one would think. Or, is persistent impudence really going to insist on a plan of reconstruction from which is eliminated everything that could offend the most sensitive and most Southern mind? After maintaining the high ground that became the Government in subduing the rebellion, after refusing to listen to any negotiations prior to submission, after having presented fair and honorable terms of reconciliation and reconstruction, after those terms have been spurned with indignity, it seems to be humiliating and offensive to call leading insurgents into counsel, to dictate, as it were, new terms to the United States. This is the light in which this convocation of Southern politicians in aid of the President's projects strikes our mind, and the demonstration is complete by the invitation of HOWELL COBB to the conclave.

### PROSPECT OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The Financial editor of the New York *Times*, speaking of the prospect of the Tariff Bill, says:

"The prospects of the New Tariff Bill have been somewhat changed since our last weekly review. It has passed the Senate by the unexpected vote of twenty-seven to ten, and with an amendment, moved by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, which will give the measure additional strength in the House among the Representatives of the Pacific States and of the Northwest, interested in the early completion of the Pacific Railroads. The amendment removes, for two years, the restriction to the use of domestic rails by the Pacific companies, to whom the Government has granted aid. The bill also secures large bounties to the Western wool-growers, and upon a review of the whole prospect the chances, we should say, have increased since last Monday of its passage *to take effect*, as the bill now stands, *immediately thereafter*. It has been referred by the House to the Committee on Ways and Means, of which Mr. Morrill is the Chairman, and we notice that it is urged in certain extreme protection quarters, that it should be reported without amendment and passed at once, leaving any objectionable details, that is—objectional to the friends of protection—to be corrected hereafter by supplemental legislation. Should this advice be adopted, the bill will probably go to the President in the course of this week, but whether with a two-thirds indorsement by the House as by the Senate) remains to be seen."

It has become a question whether th is any natural connection between Op Houses and distilleries. Mr. PIKE Cincinnati, was an extensive distiller. made a great deal of money, and with it built an Opera House, which unfortunately burnt down. More money made by him in the distilling business has been put into another Opera House in New York. Mr. CROSBY, of Chicago fame, was a distiller, and he too made a fortune and put it into a magnificent Opera House. It was too heavy a speculation, and he cast about to regain possession of his property. Though he did not exactly go back into the distilling business again, he resorted to a grand gambling scheme, which served his purpose just as well.

THERE is a great flurry among New York insurance companies, owing to the general belief that recent extraordinary losses have weakened a good many of them, almost, if not fatally. It is a lucky circumstance, however, that under the State laws there is a thorough system of accountability and examination, whereby the community is quite sure to be protected from swindling concerns. But from insolvency from extraordinary losses, there is no protection to stockholders, except prudent management; and in this instance some of the best managed companies are included among those that have had discredit thrown over them.

### ST. LOUIS IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

This bids fair to be a large and important meeting. Delegates will be present from cities and towns interested in the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the citizens of St. Louis are making arrangements to entertain them on a liberal scale. It is important that Pittsburgh should be well represented, for no city has a deeper interest in the objects of the meeting than she has. There will be a meeting of the delegates appointed at the Board of Trade Rooms this afternoon at three o'clock.

### "IMPROPER MEANS."

The Harlsburg *Telegraph*—which was furious because we intimated that "improper means" had been used to secure the election of CAMERON, does not hesitate to say: "We are prepared to say that the "managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad "are using improper means to-day in or-"der to defeat the Connellsville bill." The editor promises to expose them if he catches them at it. On an old principle concerning detection, we may safely look for an early exposure.

THE Legislatnre of New York is about to grant to WILLIAM ORTON and his associates the right to lay a telegraphic cable between the State of New York and the Empire of France, and use the same for the period of twenty years. Mr. ORTON is the President of the Union Telegraph Company, and this grant would greatly extend that already powerful monopoly, though it would at the same time insure international competition.

MR. BINGHAM, of the House of Representatives, denies that he had the conversation with Mr. ASHLEY, of the same body, related by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and published in these columns. It is denied also that General BUTLER wrote the letter to "BRICK POMEROY," traveling in the papers, with the coarse reply of the latter.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A New York letter gives the following: There can be no doubt that there is a much closer understanding between Wall street and Washington than the public generally suspect. Thus, no sooner was the "gold room" open this forenoon than telegrams from the Capitol were shown, as if to influence the premium, of one of which the following is a copy:

"Impeachment to be pressed at all hazards. New evidence to-day, strong against Johnson."

This telegram may have been bogus, or its statements may have been false, but the practical effect was the same as if they were all true. The premium ran up to 1½, per cent., thus enabling the bulls to make a good thing of it. If this game were only confined to the stock jobbers and gold gamblers of Broad street it would concern a comparatively small circle, but its pernicious influences are felt with marvellous rapidity through every department of regular business, and tend to keep the public mind in perpetual fever.

A curious coincidence is related in connection with the destruction of the steamer Platte Valley. She was put under arrest by Gen. Jeff. Thompson, at Leavenworth, in the early part of the war. At that time Gen. Jeff. was Mayor of Leavenworth. In 1866, Gen. Thompson captured her at Price's Landing, a few miles above Cairo, on the Mississippi, and now the Confederate gunboat Gen. Jeff. Thompson skims the Platte Valley and ends her career.

A Canadian, named Gonyeaux, with his wife and three children, in a sleigh, attempted to drive across the river on the ice from Detroit to the Canada side, on Thursday night. When near the shore the ice gave way, and the whole party were drowned, except a little girl who screamed and succeeded in getting to land.

Mary Davis, wife of John R. Davis, of Richmond, Indiana, disappeared in the summer of 1865. Soon after a much decayed body was found in a field and recognized by the clothing as that of Mrs. Davis, the features being too much decayed to admit of identification. Mrs. Davis had been insured for $2,000 in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for $3,000 in the New York Life Insurance Company. The latter paid the policy to the guardian of Mrs. Davis's children, but the Connecticut Company held back, suspecting fraud. Tuls prudence has since been rewarded, as we learn from the Indianapolis *Journal*, that Davis and her husband having been found living in Pennsylvania, awaiting the payment of both the policies before moving South. The New York Company has sued the guardian for a return of the money paid.

The temporary part, or lately repaired span of the iron railroad bridge across the Muskingum at Zanesville, was again broken down by the ice gorge on Saturday morning. The fall occurred before the crossing of the train, and passengers and baggage were transferred on under the old rule. No one is reported injured.

A man named William Anderson died of consumption on the cars between Cincinnati and Toledo on Tuesday. He had started from Cincinnati, with his wife and children, expending their last dollar, so he could reach his home in Michigan, to die, but failed to realize his hope. The circumstances of the family becoming known, a generous contribution was made for them among the passengers, and Mr. Merrick, the conductor, afforded them facilities for reaching their home.

The importations at New York last week were as follows: Dry goods, $3,152,844; general merchandise, $1,055,116—total, $4,207,960.

It appears that the gentleman who erected the Church of the Puritans (Rev. Dr. Cheever's), did so on false premises. The congregation that to-day the congregation, in order to retain the church edifice in its present situation, have been compelled to release the ground at an advanced value, although the rate of assessment is unchanged. In order to get over this difficulty the Church have bargained off for the term of their lease the lower part of the auditorium for some $27,000 per annum for stores, and propose to so construct the upper portion of the edifice as to accommodate almost as many persons as the whole space now will, and to remedy it by reforming the ventilation of the entire building.

At Milwaukee, on Friday, during a heavy storm, a little boy fell into a snow drift, and was lost to sight. After he had been buried for an hour, his friends began to search for him. Meanwhile, one of those who seemed most uneasy at the absence of the boy was a dog, who was a great favorite. Approaching the place where the boy was buried, the dog stopped, smelled the air, and whined piteously. He then began trying to dig into the drift. The party then began digging and throwing aside the snow. The dog dashed in beneath their shovels and found the boy's cap. He evidently knew to whom it belonged, for as he dragged it forth it gave him great joy, and he barked gladly. Here was a trace, at least, but it was not without fear and trembling that search was continued, and with the help of the dog, who seemed as earnest as any of the party, the boy was soon found there in his snow-bed. The little fellow had suffered no injury, whatever, said it was quite warm in the snow, and that he wasn't afraid, because he knew his friends would come for him.

The meteorologists report the month of January the first in seventy years that has passed by without a thaw. There was not the sign of a thaw in the entire month.

Several of the Mexican bishops are taking measures to leave the country. It is reported that a majority will go to Rome, in accordance with the invitation of the Pope, to be present at the canonization of the Japan martyrs on the 24th of June next.

A colored Jeremy Diddler has been operating extensively at St. Louis. He bought a steamboat and $3,000 worth of furniture, showing meantime a bank book, according to which he passed for almost a millionaire. He paid for none of his purchases, but passed counterfeited till he attempted to get his life insured, when he was betrayed by his improbable statements.

GEN. THOMAS'S PLAN.

General Thomas urges the following plan for enforcing all laws in the rebel States: Instead of setting present governments aside, let the national authorities appoint a commission of loyal persons, armed with judicial powers, to try in cases which arise between loyal men and rebels, and make the military a posse to enforce the authority of the courts. The object of Mr. Birdgman's bill, already noticed, is to legalize the latter part of the plan.

THREATENED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

It is known to persons resident here, though,

THE LATE PHILIP JOHNSON, M. C.

Remarks of General Moorhead in the House of Representatives

In the House of Representatives, on the 24 inst., Mr. ARCHER offered a resolution of respect to his memory, prefacing them with some suitable remarks. He was followed by General Moorhead, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, in seconding the resolutions which have been offered by my colleague from the Berks district, I beg leave to add my tribute of respect to the character of my deceased friend. He had many admirable traits, was kind hearted, generous, manly, and of unquestioned integrity and fidelity to his convictions of duty. He served us in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It was there I first formed his acquaintance and began to appreciate his value. He was an active, efficient member of the body, and was devoted to the interests of his constituents, among whom his popularity grew as their knowledge of him extended. When opportunity offered for sending him to a wider sphere of usefulness they honored him as their Representative to the Thirty-seventh Congress. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, when failing health admonished him to decline the nomination, which he would have been freely urged to tie Fortieth.

During the last of the last and present seasons he has been largely withdrawn from active participation in the proceedings of the House; but his fidelity was equally intense upon the questions now engaging the attention of the nation, and when last in the House about a month since he participated in the vote.

His views on public affairs were decided, and he never shrank from their assertion or application, yet he never needlessly obtruded them, nor allowed them to weaken the ties of friendship. His full health often weighed upon his spirits, and occasionally made him appear despondent.

Mr. Johnson had few advantages in early life. Until he reached manhood he was comparatively a stranger to the appreciating influence of education, he refused himself to the very small profit of the farm he had given his second self and paid the expenses of a collegiate course at Lafayette College after which he turned his attention to the study of law and soon became a practitioner at the bar.

His mind was clear and quick; he had a good delivery and easy command of language. His friends were warmly attached to him because of his genial and truthful nature. He will be much missed in his town and district, at the bar and in the social circle. I lament his death as that of a true and faithful friend, for whom I highly esteemed.

Mr. Speaker, this is another loud admonition to us all. But a few days since a highly valued friend, H. S. Negraw, Esq., a member of the Maryland Legislature, and a warm personal and political friend of the deceased, was stricken down in full health by apoplexy. While watching over his insensible condition I received the startling news that Philip Johnson was dead. They have both passed together into immortality. How important that we who still ought to be! Let us then, in the few days that remain to us, redeem the time, and not fail in our proper exertions for reconstruction personally for eternity.

### Washington Topics and Gossip.

IMPEACHMENT.

The impeachment question continues to be the absorbing theme of conversation here, that section is below settled, as substantially a correct statement of the facts known to-night. Gen. Butler is reported to have said to-day, to several of his acquaintances who called on him, that he is not in favor of any further action by Congress on the matter of impeachment; that the proposition did not belong to the pending ordering purposes, but it would not do for Congress to attempt to carry it out. Senators Sumner and Wilson also stated yesterday, in a private conversation, that they are opposed to the impeachment project. Yet it appears it is conceded that the number of members of Congress who oppose the further prosecution of impeachment has greatly increased, and therefore there are many who suppose that the House will not report articles of impeachment even if the Judiciary Committee should report such articles. But, nevertheless, the Committee is understood to be determined, notwithstanding, that the Judiciary Committee have been engaged in procuring testimony looking to impeachment, and I am warranted in reiterating by paragraph on that subject in your paper of yesterday. I can say, in addition, that no testimony in behalf of the President is expected to be offered before the committee. There are but twenty-three of the impeachers present, or those who are actively and energetically working up a case against Mr. Johnson.

Unless it can be found by a previous canvass or counting of noses that there is a majority of the House in favor of the plan, no attempt will be made to adopt articles of impeachment, and the Judiciary Committee will merely report the testimony they shall have taken. Should the number of opponents of impeachment increase in the coming week in the ratio of their gain last week, the scheme will be abandoned.

THE SEWARD-MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

What a contemptible figure Mr. Seward cuts in the correspondence with Motley! Miserable, degraded old man! I hear but one opinion expressed here among decent men, no matter what their politics and it is that Mr. Seward's letter was infamously insulting. It will be a good long time, I imagine, before the Buffoon Cowan gets the place, and Motley will have to stay till a successor is confirmed. This letter of Seward's shows that he is quite as bad as Mr. Johnson. I have heard people here who know him very well, say, that in case of an emergency Mr. Seward would become a very dangerous adviser of the President; that he would take risks of civil war to beat Congress. I believe first I can't credit any such statement, for the reason of his known timidity. He certainly used to be a timid man when in the midst of the blood thirsty slaveholders then to deal with, and now he is fighting men like Sumner and Stevens.

GEN. THOMAS'S PLAN.

General Thomas urges the following plan for enforcing all laws in the rebel States: Instead of setting present governments aside, let the national authorities appoint a commission of loyal persons, armed with judicial powers, to try in cases which arise between loyal men and rebels, and make the military a posse to enforce the authority of the courts. The object of Mr. Birdgman's bill, already noticed, is to legalize the latter part of the plan.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The politicians begin to talk of the organization of the Fortieth Congress. Colfax will be Speaker again, and McPherson will be Clerk. The House can't do better. Nobody is spoken of but Colfax for Speaker, and it would not surprise me if the Democrats made no nomination against him. I hear of one or two men who would like to be Clerk, but "they can't come in." McPherson is capable, honest, and thoroughly reliable and radical.

A MEXICAN SIGN.—If a statement in the Vienna *Presse* be true, it is evident that Maximilian has taken one step at least toward the evacuation of Mexico. The Vienna paper asserts that an insurance has been effected on the Emperor's goods which have been shipped for Trieste. The Emperor is not coming away empty handed.

### PERSONAL.

—The bitness rivalry between the two great dry goods houses of A. T. Stewart and H. B. Claflin & Co., always stimulates public interest to know that the aggregate of their sales have been, relatively, during the year. The returns of the former have not yet been made out, but we have Claflin's. The sum total is $12,000,000, a heavier twelve months' business, probably, than any other firm in the world can boast of, though Stewart may possibly reach it.

—Mr. Will. O. Bryan, of Henderson, Kentucky, runaway with Miss McKey, of Owensboro, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished lady. The infuriated guardian and frantic brother pursued the flitting lovers with "hoss pistols." The lovers struck the Ohio river at Evansville, made a perilous and daring crossing in the midst of floating ice, and were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock at the American House.

—Dan Rice remitted, in settlement of an account on West, a three dollar bill, which was counted out to him as a counterfeit. "This note is counterfeit; please send another." It was two months before Dan replied, saying that he had been unable until now to get another counterfeit three dollar bill, but he hoped the one now enclosed would suit.

—Prince Alfred, now in his twenty-third year, who was placed in the British peerage in 1866, as Duke of Edinburgh, and has a pension of $75,000 a year, is Victoria's second son, and it is popularly said that "he has all the brains of the family." He is a Captain in the Royal Navy, and very popular in that service. He is a young gentleman of easy address, speaks fluently and well in public, and is much liked in society for his unaffected courtesy and good manners.

—So general is the gaming epidemic in Paris that Baron de Rothschild, who has never been known to play, was seized the other day, while looking on at the moves of a party who were playing high, with a sudden desire to do likewise; and having no money about him, he borrowed twenty francs of the marker and joined the players. The proverb that money goes to money, held good on that occasion: and the old money-king after playing half an hour left the room with thirty thousand francs in his pocket.

—Count Philip Segur, whose account of the disastrous Russian campaign of 1812 charmed so many readers nearly fifty years ago, has now, at the advanced age of 87 years, just completed a history of Napoleon I, and his contemporaries. Active in a different way and in an humbler way, is an old lady of Athens, Maine, who now, in her 101st year, has, in this season, spun and twisted a large quantity of cotton yarn. The same State can boast of an old lady, aged 87 years, who has spun this season so far four hundred skeins of yarn, averaging from eight to ten skeins a day.

—It is reported in journalistic circles that General James Watson Webb, now our minister to Brazil, intends to return home in a few months and revive the *Courier and Enquirer*, which he conducted for so many years.

—The new Governor General of Canada, Lord Nass, is descended from a branch of the illustrious house of Clanricarde, and is consequently an Irish peer. He is 45 years old, and has not been a man of much note, except as one of the most liberal-minded workers in the House of Commons. He has three times been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

—The religious papers of the Pacific coast speak with enthusiasm of the awakening caused by the labors of Rev. Mr. Earle, the evangelist from the East. He was invited to San Francisco by the ministerial union, comprising forty ministers of the various evangelical denominations. As the design was to reach, if possible, the masses who are seldom or never found in churches, the theatre in the principal city were secured for the meetings. In these halls Mr. Earle preached five weeks to immense congregations. Men went there and were converted who had not been in churches for six, eight or ten years. The nationalities represented in the meetings were almost as numerous as on the day of Pentecost. Mr. Earle has since labored at several points in the interior with success.

### The Chapel Question in Rome.

A letter to the New York *Herald*, dated Rome, January 12, says: Cardinal Antonelli has clearly explained the law of the land to be that no exercise of ecclesiastical places of worship can be tolerated inside the walls of Rome, except in the residence of a diplomatic minister. Outside the walls he thinks that they will be allowed at. And, therefore, the American Church Committee is taking the steps beforehand to secure a sufficiently ample, extramural locality for the Protestant congregation which may be expected next year to follow the United States Minister in Rome after having passed the summer in admiring the wonders of the Paris exhibition. The locality has been found in the building outside the Porta del Popolo, used by the British Protestant congregation as a chapel for several years before their removal to their present more commodious one immediately opposite the city gate. The Rev. Mr. Hurlbut has a three years' lease of this building, which he uses as a barn or granary, but he will be bought out at once and the Gospel will be consecrated once more to the purposes of Protestant worship.

Finest of the Fine.—An invoice of the finest Cognac Brandies imported, such as Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Brandy pure Cognac Wine, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Sir Robert Peel Scotch and Highland Whisky, the finest Old Rye Whisky in the country. All of the above goods have been selected with great care and for the special wants of invalids.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store,
85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

London Ale and Porter.—For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, &c., and are the most healthful and invigorating drinks known. We are the only dealers in these goods direct from the bottlers in London, and can supply the trade as low as any house in New York. Sold by the single bottle dozen or case by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

COMPOUND
CHARCOAL BISCUIT,
OR
Anti-Dyspeptic Food.
Composed of recently Calcined Willow Charcoal, &c., combined with Graham Flour.

On account of the difficulty and unpleasantness of taking Charcoal it has not hitherto been employed, either for its valuable antiseptic as well as its valuable medicinal properties demand. This objection is now overcome as these Biscuits are not only free from disagreeable taste, but are most palatable and highly nutritious.

Recently calcined Willow Charcoal is a powerful Disinfectant and Deodorizer, when taken internally is a valuable remedy for Heartburn, Waterbrash, Acidity of the Stomach, Eructations, Constipation, and the thousand ills of indigestion. It is employed in these complaints with the most favorable results by eminent physicians, both in Europe and America. Amongst others M. Belloc found it especially efficacious in treating the Cholera, and his observations were confirmed by the French Academy of Medicine, other noted authorities recommend its use, for whose opinion see United States Dispensatory, &c.

The Biscuits should be taken three or four times a day, and may be used at meals in place of ordinary bread.

For Infants soften one or two in milk or water, and give to prevent acidity of stomach, flatulence &c.

N. B.—Before using farina from field breads, arising from disordered digestion or decayed teeth, will find these an effectual and pleasant remedy.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at

FLEMING'S
DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT
84 Market street, corner Diamond near Fourth.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
SELLING OUT OF A
WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

UNION
DAILY PRAYER MEETING,
12 M. TO 12:30 P. M., AT
LECTURE ROOM
OF THE
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Fifth Street, above Smithfield Street,

Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

DERBY'S PATENT SLATES.

DERBY'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE,
For Slate Paint, Surface for blackboards now before the public. warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PERRICE & CO.,
427 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
CAUTION—Beware of the Imitation Boors and Patchboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labeled on the back or the packages labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863. M.W.F

COACH MAKERS'
ROTARY VISES.

I have just received a full assortment of Nos. 1, 2 and 3. They are the best Vise in the market for Coach Makers.

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
253 Liberty Street.

FOR SALE—
10 bbls. Golden Sheaf Flour;
10 bbls. Emerald Flour;
1 car load No. 1 Oats;
21,000 pounds Middlings;
6 kegs Apple Butter;
10 bush Potatoes;
3,00 pounds Leaf Lard, in kegs.
Butter, Cheese, Apples, Dressed Hogs, Poultry, &c.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

A REMARKABLE TREE.—Dr. Stanley L. Haynes, in a short pamphlet entitled "*A Ramble in the New Zealand Bush*," tells the following remarkable tree story: The pata tree is said to have a most remarkable mode of commencing its existence. The young plant takes root in the head of a caterpillar, which buries itself before it dies (or is killed by its strange parasite), and so enables the young plant to obtain a legitimate and radical nourishment from the soil. Dr. Haynes possesses four specimens of this *home nature*. In three of them the stem grows from the top of the caterpillar's head; in the other it grew straight forward between the eyes; on one of them two stems arise from the head. The caterpillars are three inches long and half an inch in diameter, and are quite dry and brown, without indications of having been at all decomposed. On the contrary, the true and false feet and the eyes and mouth are well preserved.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF COLUMBUS, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1866, as made to the Board of Directors at their Annual Meeting, January 7th, 1867.

The name of the Company is "The Accident Insurance Company of Columbus." It is located in the City of Columbus and State of Ohio. The amount of authorized capital is $1,000,000; the amount of its capital stock is $250,000; the amount of its capital stock paid up is $196,780; the amount secured by stock notes is $53,220.

The Assets of the Company are as follows: Cash on hand and in banks of Agents, $ 22,89 . Bonds owned by the Company, at their cash values, to wit: U. S. 7 3 10 Bonds $50,000; City of Memphis 6 per cent. Bonds, $14,000. Column six and four-tenths Central Railway Bird mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds $25,981 37—no longer Insurance Company Stock, $90 00. Interest due and accrued, $2,118 00. Total Assets, $201,26 96.

LIABILITIES—Amount due or not due to Banks or other creditors, $10,000. Losses adjusted and due, none; Losses adjusted & not due $7,456; Losses unadjusted, $6,000. Losses in suspense waiting further proof, none; all other claims against the Company, $2,285 22. The greatest amount insured in any one risk, $10,000.

State of Ohio, County of Franklin, ss—David S. Gray, Vice President, and George B. Wright, Secretary of the Accident Insurance Company of Columbus, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1866, and that they are the above described officers of said Insurance Company.

D. S. GRAY, Vice President.
GEO. B. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn before me the 30th day of January, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.] C. HUTTENDEN,
U. S. Commissioner for the Southern District of Ohio.
Office, 59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
L. W. SMITH, General Agent.
ja30-w2p

RICE BROTHERS,
269 & 271 EAST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE,
CHARLES H. RICE & CO.,
211 & 213 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE PURCHASE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS & HOPS,
AND DEALERS IN
CHOICE MILLING WHEAT.

Grain bought and held on margins. Wheat shipped in bags or in bulk to Buffalo, and all points East or South. Orders from Millers solicited. Samples sent when desired. Daily Market Reports furnished. Send us your orders.

NOTICE TO
STEAMBOATMEN.

I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, for cash, on board the boat named below, for account of whom it may concern, on

Saturday, Feb. 9, 1867, at 11 A. M.,

THE STEAMBOAT ARGONAUT NO. 2,

As the now lies at the wharf near the foot of the Monongahela bridge. The ARGONAUT is three years old, well built and light draught, will make a first rate mountain boat; her length is 145 feet, 25 feet beam, depth of hold 5 feet, will carry 500 tons Machinery—three boilers 28 inches 24 feet long. Engines 17 inch cylinders, 5 feet stroke, all new with boat.

T. F. ECKERT,
Prest. Cincinnati Wrecking Boat Co.

U

## e Daily Commercial

### THE LIGHT CATARRH.

effect of the cold weather upon the nasal
thralling organs of gentlemen's addicted
nading is painfully evidenced in the
ing stanzas.

Oh! ask me not to blow by dose,
By chaching wod, my owd;
Your hat out on the palet I feel,
It never can be dabet;
Oh! high in air it is her seedon,
Or down it yonder star;
Oh! I can't say I'm half so blist
I'd strike by light catarrh!

The wid that blows across the hoor,
Filled it with cold and pain;
Will cough and sneeze all night, Oh!
Ah! would it blew again! Oh!
But see, the rays of gobbling dawd
Are gleaming on the dew
I hear her merry bigle hord,
By balden fair—ATCHES.

### USIC AT HOME AND ABROAD.

#### OPERATIC PERSONNEL.

ERATIC MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

om the New York *Gazette* we learn
during the forced retirement of Mr.
rzek from the field several minor
atic enterprises have been started with
show of success. The English opera
e has done so well at the Olympic as
rive the fading faith of Mr. Grover,
announces a season of German opera
gin next Monday evening with Ros-
William Tell, in which a number of
y creditable artists will sing, while
of the best German singing societies
contribute to the chorus. The list of
ng vocalists includes Naddi, Frede-
Rotter, and Johannsen, among the
s, and Himmer, Habiemann, Her-
n, Chandon, Armand and W. Formes
ng the gentlemen. Nicolai's Merry
s of Windsor will be the second opera,
price of admission will remain at the
l dramatic standard.

Mr. Grover also revives the Ger-
ic opera, Mr. Antonio Mora, a gentle-
well-known as a brilliant organist,
ngged the French Theater and will
y a season of Italian opera, with a
pany formed out of the scattered ma-
now lying loose around the city. The
a donna, Altieri, has never sung be-
in New York. The contralto, Ade-
*Phillips*, is an established favorite,
who is not without merit, will be the
r, Fortuna, late of the Bateman troupe,
baritone, and Milleri, an excellent
ber of Grau's dishevelled troupe, the
o. With these materials a certain
e of opera can be given with good
ess. The opening night—Monday,
uary 11—will be devoted to La Trav-

Mr. Mora himself will conduct the
estra.

bout the middle of March the Richings
lish opera troupe will return to the
and by that time, also, the Maretzek
pe will be in operation at the recon-
ted Academy of Music. There is also
hope of a season of the *opera di camera* popular in London—a series of comic
ettas by three or four characters only.
hese enterprises make a sudden reac-
from the operatic dearth of the last
weeks.

NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

r. Maretzek has given one performance
rooklyn, when "Fra Diavolo" was
. As to movements of the first of
ch, there will be a *Ballo d'Opera* at the
lemy of Music; so it is certain that
building will be finished by the end
ebruary, as promised. That a great
hard to be done you, believe the house
be completed, nobody who has been
will doubt.

#### OPERATIC PERSONNEL.

ere were very recently two operatic
es performing in New York—the
lish and the German. The former, at
Olympic, includes a number of Amer-
performers, and forms the best Eng-
opera troupe heard here since the
of Louisa Pyne, or that more distant
when Mr. and Mrs. Seguin charmed
musical public at the Park and the old
adway.

PERSONNEL OF THE ENGLISH TROUPE.

ie prima donna of the Olympic troupe
quite a romantic history. Some thirty
's ago a professional singer named
noldson came to this country with his
and two children—mere infants.
r playing for a while at the Park
ter, Reynoldson suddenly slipped off
ib, leaving his wife and children pen-
s.

t that time Peter Richings was stage
nager of the Park Theater; and, inter-
d in the welfare of the forsaken ones,
dopted the eldest child himself, and
vided the mother with means to return
her other child to England where she
reinvives.

he little girl who stayed in this country
lived from Mr. Richings's care a thor-
h education. Exhibiting at an early
an inherited musical talent, she was
lished with efficient teachers, and her
e carefully cultivated. When about
ven years of age—the same age when
o first appeared on the stage—she sang
pany under the name of Caroline Rich-
. Since that time she has made for
a deserved reputation as an actress
singer. Her manners are graceful
pleasing, and her facility with
e routine thorough, while her voice is
pranc of good compass and flexible
ugh to sing the most elaborate bravura
sic. She is very popular as a vocalist
highly respected as a lady.

he contralto of the troupe is Zelda Har-
n Seguin, perhaps the most beautiful
man on the New York stage. She has
favorably known in this city for some
e as a first class choir singer. Her
e is a good mezzo-soprano—rich, full
melodious. Some months ago she was
rried to Mr. Edward Seguin. This
tleman is the basso of the troupe, and
we believe, a teacher by profession. He
studied singing in Italy.

Mr. William Castle, the tenor, is a good
king young man, with a pleasant voice
a fair amount of skill. He formerly
nged to a minstrel troupe in this city,
d no more than one of our leading
rch choirs. A few years ago it was
ted that he would appear in Italian
ra under Max Maretzek, but he has as
confined himself to English opera, of
ch he is now recognized to be a leading
nament.

Campbell," as he is familiarly called,
baritone of the troupe, is a native of
ncinnati, his real name being Sher-
d Campbell Cohen. On joining a min-
l company he dropped his surname,
concerts he has done good service, and
English opera he has voice enough and
excellent quality, but his style would
improved by an additional dash and
or. When in the minstrel business
npbell became very popular by the
al contrasts he produced with his rich
ural voice, and a remarkable falsetto
ch he had carefully cultivated. Of
rse in the more legitimate field of
ic music he finds no need of such vocal
nasties.

PERSONNEL OF THE GERMAN TROUPE.

he German company has for its lead-
lady Bertha Johannsen, one of the
st finished and artistic vocalists in the
ntry. She came here some years ago
h a German opera company which, not
ving successful as a speculation,
edily disbanded. Johannsen has lived
some years in Philadelphia, retired
m the stage; but she resumed her per-
mances with the Anschutz and with the
ver troupe. Her voice, though not in
fulness of its prime, is still very sweet,
d is managed with the skill of a real
ist. Madame Johannsen's best per-
mance is in Beethoven's "Fidelio," in
ich we think she is surpassed only by
ens and a very few of the old world
ebrities on the operatic stage.

Formes, the basso, has joined the
upe. His is the best real basso voice in
erica. His Mephistopheles in Faust is
e of those performances of exceptional
rit which is always identified with
ne special performer. His other parts
remain is good but not great.

Wilhelm Formes, who also belongs to
troupe, is a careful and satisfactory
ger. He is a brother of Carl Formes,
Himmer, the tenor, is another singer,
o is good but not great. We are told
moral school books that it is far more
sirable to be good than great, but the
plication of the maxim does not apply to
era singers. Himmer is an exceedingly
ndsome and graceful man, and sings ar-
tically. He is probably the best German
or who has visited our shores excepting
gelli.

Frederici, the German prima donna with
Italian name, also sings with this
upe, which includes excellent elements
success; but owing to the bad combina-
n of these elements, it has not yet at-
ined to it. It is said that the German
era singers quarrel so much that no
nager can keep a company together.
It is a constant source of wonder to the
nitiated how these German singers
mage to live. They dress well and seem
have plenty of leisure; but their pro-
ssional engagements are comparatively
w. We do not pretend to solve the prob-
m.

#### FREAK OF A MUSICAL ENTHUSIAST.

It is said that at the termination of Ber-
oz's performance of "The Damnation of
Faust," at Vienna, during the popular
nthusiasm which attended the work, a
anatical amateur whom love of music
nverted into a thief, scaled the balus-
rade which divided the orchestra from the
auditorium, and attempted to steal the
aton with which Berlioz had conducted
he performance, and hide it under his
op coat. In this attempt he was detected
y the composer, who, mildly remarking,
"Nay, sir, I will give it to you, but I can-
not let you steal it," handed him the stick,
adding, "Now, sir, pray accept it." The
mateur retired, doubly gratified at pos-
essing the baton, and at having received
t from the hands of the composer.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.

A singular scene occurred a few eve-
nings since, during the performance at the
theater at Nantes. An unmarried young
lady, M'dlle. G., seated in the dress circle,
was observed to be in a state of great ex-
citement, and during the interval between
the first and second act of "Roland
a'Roncevaux," was seized with a nervous
attack and had to be removed to the sa-
loon, where she recovered and then re-
sumed her place. Her agitation, however,
again came on, and as soon as the curtain
had dropped for the second time she got
up, and walking straight to a gentleman
who was seated with his newly married
wife in the same gallery, gave him a vio-
lent slap in the face. The wife maintained
a perfect composure during this scene, and
after waiting until the excitement had
somewhat calmed down a left the house
the police having in the meantime removed
the assailant of her husband. A love dis-
appointment was at the bottom of the
affair.

#### MUSICAL MARKETS OF EUROPE.

A late English paper says: "One of the
most famous musical markets in Europe
is to be closed. So remarkable of late has
been the want of interest in the Italian
Opera at St. Petersburg, the deficiency of
novelty, and the absence of success, that
the Emperor has wisely decided that no
more representations shall be given. The
same story is in circulation everywhere.
At Milan, La Scala is shut, consequent on
the entire failure of "Don Sebastiano."
At Naples, Signor Mercadante's "La Ves-
tale" has made a *fiasco*. For Berlin, the
managers have been driven to engage the
prima donna Mad. Frezzolini, a lady with-
out a note of voice left. At the Pagliano
Theater, in Florence, the audience must
needs content itself with Signora Vera-
Lorini. At the Apollo Theater, Rome, the
leading singers, for the Carnival, are the
Sisters Marchisio. At the Fenice, Venice,
Madame and Signor Orioland Uberini. At
the Teatro Regio, Turin, Madame Frezzi
and Signor Neri-Baraldi are to be the
leading artists. At Genoa, the prima don-
na announced is Mdlle. Vaneri, M. Merly
to be the tenor; at Palermo, Signora Barbi-
ni. These are the best known names
which can be picked out in a page of the
*Gazetta dei Teatri*. At Paris, the Italian
Opera seems only kept open by the aid of
Mdlle. Adelina Patti's success. Mr. Gye
is said to have engaged M. Petit, a basso,
who sang for some time at the Theater
Lyrique."

NEW OPERATIC STAR.

A new opera by a young Italian lady,
Mdme. Teresa Senea, a pianist of some
local renown, has been partially heard at
Rome—that is to say to the extent of a few
extracts. The work is called "Le Due
Amiche." The morceaux were so suc-
cessfully received that the *maestra* obtain-
ed a call. She is not yet twenty.

### Beauty of the French Empress—Elegance of Her Toilette.

A former embassador from this country
to the Court of Spain thus speaks of the
Empress Eugenie while he was on a visit
to Madrid in 1863: She is beautiful and
more than this word can express. And in
the evening at the gala dinner, how did
she surpass each and every one. I did not
sit just opposite her, for there sat the
Queen of Spain. Still I could observe her
very well. My neighbor, the lady of an
embassador, the mother of grown chil-
dren, a native of England, and of pure
stern morals, who had often seen the em-
press five or six years ago, remarked:
"She is now handsomer than she ever
was." She was quite captivated, and said
with sincere admiration: "Don't she de-
serve a throne for her beauty?"

Eugenie unites the most handsome fea-
tures of the Grecian and Roman heads—I may
even say of the Arabian—races. The fore-
head high and free; the eyes splendidly
blue, but not very large; the hair of a
lightly chestnut and a fine form of her
face small, oval; the nose fine, in beautiful
symmetry, not too high; the mouth a little
bit too large, and especially when she
smiles, a little lascivious. Her complexion
is admirable—that means admirably
painted—for nobody of the aristocracy will
here show her natural complexion, be it
ever so fine. But after the first rounds,
and after she had taken some water with
Bordeaux, her cheeks began to redden and
highten her beauty; ears of exceedingly
beautiful form—and there is her whole figure.
She is of medium size, not so large as her
pictures suggest; slim, flexible and still
full. Her appearance is still that of a vir-
gin, the most splendid model for a Hebe—
breast, neck, shoulders, arms, and above
all her hands, beautifully shaped, con-
tined with the grace of an Andalusian
dancsuse.

And then the toilette. What a task for
a man to describe. She wore a wide
dress, with white and dark blue stripes.
The latter seemed to be of velvet, the
white one of silk, interwoven with silver.
A large scalloped trimming of black and
white ribbon of lace. The basque striped
in the same way, was in form of Amazon
jacket—large half sleeves. Around the
neck a narrow blue velvet ribbon, adorned
with the richest diamonds. The head
dress, also charming, the very most ele-
gant I have ever seen. A little silver
wreath of leaves, fine filagree, entirely
studded with diamonds, sat somewhat co-
quettishly upon her head, and encircled
her forehead. From this little wreath
hung here and there little diamond
pendants, set like drops, and fell upon
their charming neck. Over this
diadem she wore a little ornament of blue
velvet, to which a costly blue feather was
attached, so that the diadem, with the head
dress, formed a round charming Scotch
bonnet; the more so, as on the right side a
blue and white feather were standing erect.
Behind the hair, two white vailish orna-
ments were pinned together, which reached
down to the low neck of the dress, with-
out, however, touching it. The hair hung
down half the neck, was then plaited back
again, on the left a long curl, which soon
danced, soon rested, on her beautiful, finely
shaped shoulder.

### Death of a Famous Actress.

The latest papers from Europe bring
intelligence of the death of M'lle. Mar-
guerite Georges Wymer, the once famous
M'lle Georges of the French stage. She
was born at Amiens, in 1786. At the time
of her death, therefore, she had attained
the venerable age of eighty-one years.
Her professional career began in 1802,
when she made her *debut* at the Comedie
Francaise. It was marked by many tri-
umphs, and closed with the most illustrious
success. In the days of the Consulate and
the first Empire she stood at the head of
the profession. In 1812 she played before
the Emperors of France and Russia.
Honors were paid to her in Saxony and
Russia, as well as in France. At one pe-
riod she studied under the tuition of
Talma, and, appearing at the Salle
Odeon, she made a remarkable sensation
in the character of "Joan of Arc." She
afterward played at the Porte St. Martin,
and at other principal theaters, closing her
labors at the Theater Francais.

Her line of parts was that of classical
tragedy, and therein she had no rival but
Mlle. Mars. She had passed the meridian
of her fame when, in 1821, Rachel was
born. In June, 1846, Mlle. Georges was
obliged, by ill health, to retire from the
stage. She resorted to teaching, however,
in the dramatic art; and it is worthy to
note that one of her pupils, in 1856, was
Miss Jean Davenport, who is now distin-
guished on the American stage, as Mrs.
Lander. In 1849, a benefit was arranged
for Mlle. Georges—who was in poverty—
and Rachel played "Eriphile," in "Iphi-
genie." Her conduct on the occasion,
however, gave disagreeable evidence of

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THE Court of Cassation at Paris has de-
cided that singing in the street by night
does not constitute the offense of nocturnal
disturbance, unless it become a nuisance to
the inhabitants.

### A Woman's Habit.

We find the following among the "No-
bules" in the last *Galaxy*:

The eyeing of women by women is one
of the most offensive manifestations of
superciliousness now to be met with in
society. Few observant persons can have
failed to notice the manner in which one
woman, who is not perfectly well bred or
perfectly kind hearted, will eye over an-
other woman who she thinks is not in such
good society, and above all, not at the
time being in so costly a dress as she her-
self is in. It is done everywhere; at par-
ties, at church, in the street. It is
done by women in all conditions of life.
The very servant girls learn it from their
mistresses. It is done in an instant.
Who cannot recall hundreds of instances of
that sweep of the eye which takes in at a
glance the whole woman and what she
has on, from top knot to shoe tie? It
cannot be a new fashion of behavior, but
the daily increasing pretense of people to
superiority, because they can afford to
spend more money upon their backs; than
others can, makes it at once more common
and more remarkable even than it was ten
or fifteen years ago. Men are never guil-
ty of it, or with such extreme rarety, and
then in such feeble and small souled speci-
mens of their sex, that it may be set down
as a sin not masculine, or of least epicene.
But women of sense, of some breeding,
and even of some kindliness of nature,
will thus endeavor to assert a superiority
upon the meanest of all pretenses, and
inflict a wound in a manner the most
cowardly because it cannot be re-
sented and admits of no retort. If they
but only knew how unlovely, how posi-
tively offensive they make themselves in
so doing, not only to their silent victims,
but to every generous-hearted man who
observes their manoeuver, they would give
up a triumph at once so mean and so cru-
el, which is obtained at such a sacrifice on
their part. No other evidence than this
eyeing is needed that a woman, whatever
be her birth or breeding, has a small and
vulgar soul.


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H. T. WOOLSEY of Woolsey, Lane & Co.
A. D. BULLOCK of A. D. Bullock & Co.
JOHN P. FOSTER of Second National Bank.
CHARLES BULLE of Bulle & Coleman.
SAMUEL HANNAFORD of Hannaford, Kendall & Co.
ADOLPH WOOD of Adolph Wood & Co.
H. M. BISHOP of H. M. Bishop & Co.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL of Campbell, Smith & Co.
L. R. BULL of Addy Bull & Co.
WM. HALLEY, Vice President.
W. M. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
C. Reedley, Assistant Secretary.
The above Company having established an Agency in this city, would respectfully solicit a share of your business. With ample capital and being owned and controlled by active business men, Policy holders have every guarantee of prompt and just settlement of losses. Office, No. 62 SECOND AVENUE, Agency and General Agent Cash Insurance Company. Office Bureau Building, No. 59 Fourth street.

THE
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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
E. S. WINSTON, President.
ASSETS OVER
$17,500,000,
AND
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
Annual Dividends Available Immediately,
TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.
Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of Life Insurance are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical workings of this Company.
GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent
No. 87 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

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OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capital, $400,000. MANNERS & AGNEW, Agents.
Office, No. 84 Water street, opposite Cheltenham & Co.'s Foundry, or Gazette Building, Allegheny City.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks in some institution, managed by directors who are deservedly popular, and whose character is identified with the success of the Company, and are offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
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Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insure Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Merchandize.
Insure Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with safety.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage by the navigation of Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Canals and the navigation of the Sea.
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DEALERS IN
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MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia.
PIANOS.
The attention of CHAS. H. BABB, "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

RECEIVED HIS COMMISSION.—D. Netille, Esq., re-elected Alderman in the Fourth ward, Allegheny City, received his commission on Monday from Harrisburg.

INSTALLATION.—The public installation of the officers elect of the Goddess of Liberty Lodge, No. III, will take place at their hall to-morrow evening.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—A new locomotive has been placed on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and called the "J. H. Devereux" in honor of the able Superintendent of the road.

CITY HALL.—The Universalist Fair is already in the full tide of success. Last night, being only the second, was largely attended, and passed off very pleasantly. To night the $500 watch will be given away.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—Yesterday morning, on motion of Wm. C. Moreland, Mr. John Dalzell was admitted to practice as an attorney in the several courts in this county.

AN HONEST BOY.—A lady dropped her pocket book, containing a sum of money, on Fifth street, yesterday, which was picked up and returned to her by a newsboy. The lad was handsomely rewarded for his honesty.

DECREE AFFIRMED.—In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Philadelphia, Judge Strong on Monday affirmed the decision of the District Court in the case of Boyd vs. Negley, of Allegheny county.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Mr. John Schultz, who was severely injured a few days since in Lawrenceville by being run over by a large sled, and who was removed to St. Francis Hospital in that borough, died of his injuries.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.—Attention is directed to the offer of a store room for rent on Federal street, Allegheny, now occupied by K. Bialy. It offers a rare chance to go into business in a good stand.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Richard Dunn, while passing through Birmingham, on Saturday night, was set upon by two men, who knocked him down and robbed him of twenty dollars in money. The villians then decamped.

U. P. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—At a meeting of the Mercer Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, the following persons were elected as delegates to the next General Assembly: Revs. Wm. Findley, Wm. Mahon and J. C. Bigham, principals; Revs. C. Cummins, T. W. Winter and Dr. Patterson, alternates. Messrs. S. P. Rose, S. C. M'Farland and J. A. M'Laury, elders; Messrs. Wm. Neely, Samuel Elliott and John Shields, alternates.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The jury empannelled by the Coroner to inquire into the fact connected with the death of Philip Risneck, who was run over in the Fifth ward, on Monday night, by the mail train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and killed, reassembled last evening at Alderman Taylor's office, on Penn street. A number of witnesses were examined, after which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Joseph Stewart, the boy who stole the two pocketbooks from Mrs. Davis's book store, in Allegheny, on Saturday night, had a hearing before Mayor Morrison yesterday, and was committed to jail for trial. He gave the pocketbooks to two boys, who delivered them to the proper owner yesterday. Young Stewart confessed to having stolen a pair of boots in Voight's shoe store, on Ohio street, about a week ago. The boots were recovered yesterday.

THIS is to certifies that I have used the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine for dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c., have gained three pounds to weight in a short time. I could gain no relief until I commenced his medicine.

WM. J. GAZZAM.

At McMillin's printing establishment, corner of Third and Wood streets.
The Doctor's office is No. 104 Liberty street.

PRESENTATION.—About forty of the employees of Messrs. Graff, Byers & Co.'s tube factory in Birmingham, assembled at the Bank Exchange, on Third street, on Monday evening, and presented to Mr. Sampson Daly, the efficient manager of the tube department of the works, with Appleton's Cyclopedia of Mechanics, in two volumes. The presentation speech was made by Mr. John Monneron, and was responded to by Mr. Daly. The gift was shown to an elegant repast, of which all partook heartily, after which they separated for their homes. The volumes were handsomely bound in full calf, and bore the following inscription: "Presented to Sampson Daly, by the employees of Graff, Byers & Co., as a token of their respect and esteem for him."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of S. P. Kelley, who was killed on Monday afternoon by being run over by a coal train on the Pan Handle Railroad, in Stowe township, in Robinson township. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a young man of steady habits, and had been in the employ of Wm. M. Chaney & Co., as a brakeman on their coal train, on the Pan Handle Road, for over a year past. He resided at Wm. Alexander, Washington county. His remains were taken yesterday to the residence of his aunt on Wylie street, and will be conveyed to their home.

LAMP EXPLOSION.—They have an officer in Titusville, known as City Oil Inspector, whose duty it is to inspect the oil for sale to the city. There should be at least four such officers in this city. The Inspector in Titusville recently inspected a lamp explosion in that city, when he determined to be caused by the bad construction of the lamp. It is his opinion that the lamps for the consumption of refined oil, should be cheap and easy to handle. The lamp which caused the explosion was of such construction that oil would not ignite from this cause, that oil which burned freely at ten degrees and at ten degrees will not give off any vapor to do any injury unless the heat on the oil be from ninety to one hundred degrees, and where there is no connection between the light and the vapor, the vapor must come through the wick, and if the wicks fit tight enough to the tube, there will be no danger of a communication of the fire with the oil, and consequently no combustion and explosion.

### Fire Company Elections.

The annual meetings of the Eagle, Allegheny and Viginant Steam Fire Engine companies was held in their respective halls on Monday evening, when the elections for officers to serve for the ensuing year took place, with the following result:

EAGLE—President, W J White; Vice President, Thomas Rees; Treasurer, John H Hure; Secretary, John Eisler; Foreman, Henry Carse; First Assistant, Jacob Arnold; Second Assistant, Jerold Leutenant, Scott Vandergrift; First Engineer, John Miller; Second Engineer, J Zimmerman; Third Engineer, J F Snyder; Fourth Engineer, W. Grant; First Hose Director, Pasquel Sard; Second Hose Director, Andrew Lauer; Third Hose Director, M Brannon; Fourth Hose Director, J Thompson; Pipemen, Samuel Hays, O Collins, C Mahon and J McWilliams; Plug Guards, J G F Miller, and F Snyder, Axmen, J F Johnston, Benjamin Fox and Jacob Miller, J Hartman; Committee on Members, S Reams, J Moore, H Carse; Delegate to Association, Thomas Rees.

ALLEGHENY—President, J V Donaldson; Vice President, Irwin Rodgers; Secretary, D Ward Gregg; Captain, Andrew Sims; First Lieutenant, James Wherry; Second Lieutenant, P Weaver; First Hose Director, Wm. Sherwood; Second Hefer; Third, Wm Fryo; Fourth, Walter McMichael; Fifth, John Hamilton; Sixth, Thos Moore; Trustees, W J M Montgomery, James Morehead; Axemen, Wm Brown, James McIntosh; Committee on Rooms, Wm Newell, Carson, C S Smith; Delegate to Association, W J Montgomery.

VIGILANT—President, D Fitzsimmons; Vice President, John McKinley; Secretary, J J Albright; Assistant Secretary, Wm Hall; Treasurer, W G Carson; Foreman, A Updegraff; First Assistant, H Reinsmeyer; Second Assistant, J Herbert; Board of Directors, Thos Hall, Wilcox, W H Brown, W Patterson, D J Bender; Committee on Rooms, J G Tor ey, H Rothgeb, J Bricker, H Mc Mowen; Firemen's Association, three years, R N Kincaid; Auditing Committee, W J Petrie, James Irwin, W B Seeper.

### Lawrenceville Council.

A regular monthly meeting of the Council of the borough of Lawrenceville was held on Monday evening. Members present—Messrs. Asborn, Davison, Wiseman, Hart, Still, Rieger, Kier, Wainwright, Devlin and Burgess Buffum.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Borough Treasurer presented his report, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| To amount from sundry persons | $22 86 15 |
| To amount from first ward taxes | 2 848 45 |
| To amount from second ward taxes | 3 961 49 |
| To amount from Vehicle Licenses | 181 80 |
| Cr. | $29,014 81 |
| By amount paid out | 30 255 80 |
| Amount due Treasurer | $151 08 |

On motion the report was accepted.

The Committee on Streets reported progress.

Mr. Devlin reported that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was trespassing upon Valley street. On motion of Mr. Wainright, the Solicitor was instructed to notify the said railroad company to refrain from trespassing on Valley street forthwith, or legal proceedings would be instituted against them.

A communication was read from James Verner, Esq., President of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, stating that he had been authorized by the Board of Managers of that company to accept the terms of the ordinance of November 6th, 1866, in relation to the erection of bridges, &c., over Lo cust alley, and that the company is ready at any time to pay the amount of the bill for paving in front of their stables and blacksmith shops, and one half the expense of passing cast iron sewers, extending from curb to curb on Butler street, when they are put down. The communication was received and ordered on file.

On motion, a committee was appointed to confer with the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, in reference to the purchase of the stable property of that company for borough purposes.

On motion of Mr. Asborn, the Street Commissioner was instructed to call upon the parties concerned in the accident by which Mr. John Schultz had his leg broken, and in consequence of which he was confined from the surgical and funeral expenses of the deceased.

On motion, the Borough Treasurer was authorized to procure two hundred plates for vehicle licenses, and also to have printed one thousand licenses, and also to have printed one thousand blanks of the following designs, and where there is no connection between the light and the vapor, the vapor must come through the wick, and if the wicks fit tight enough to the tube, there will be no danger of a communication of the fire with the oil, and consequently no combustion and explosion.

Another Highway Robbery—A Countryman Robbed of $275.

Robberies upon the public highway are becoming frequent here about now. Yesterday, a man named John Regan appeared at the office of Alderman Donaldson and made an information against two men named John Wooley and Patrick Regan, charging them with highway robbery. Regan, the prosecutor, hails from the rural districts, and states that he came to this city on Monday morning, having in his possession two hundred and seventy-five dollars, which he intended depositing in the bank. He did not arrive in town Monday until after banking hours, and went in the evening to the house where Wooley boards, near Coleman's Works, in the Fifth Ward. While there he took out his pocketbook containing all his money, and handed to Wooley a five dollar bill to get a quart of whisky. He got the whisky which was drank by the crowd present. Another quart was ordered and a like dispensal made of it. Regan (the prosecutor) and Wooley then went out of the house to go to the house of a friend in the Ninth Ward. On the way they met Patrick Regan, (who by the way was no relative of the prosecutor, but of the same name,) when Regan, the complainant, invited them into a tavern to get a drink. Having partaken of their beverage, they proceeded out to the street, Patrick Regan being on one side of him, and Wooley on the other. After they had walked a short distance, Regan, the prosecutor, was knocked down and robbed of all his money. He got up to look for his companions, but they were not to be found. Accordingly made the information against them for highway robbery. Wooley and Pat. Regan were both arrested yesterday, and held to bail for a hearing on Saturday next. Wooley failed to procure bail and was committed for trial. Both parties deny having committed the robbery, but luck owledge they were with Regan after the latter was knocked down. They both state that they were also knocked down, and after recovering themselves went into a house next to by for a light to find their hats, which they lost on the movement.

### Special Meeting of the City Councils.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Armstrong, Coffin, Crawford, Dickson, McCarthy, McEwen, McMillan, Morrow, Phillips, Ross, Tanner, Thompson, White, Wilson, and President McAuley.

The Chairman, in explanation of the object of the meeting, read the following communication:

JAMES MCAULEY, Esq., *President of Select Council*—DEAR SIR: The term of office of George Aiken and Joseph C. Dickson, elected as Guardians of the Poor, February 21, 1865, by the Select Council of the city of Pittsburgh, expires this day. GEORGE FORTUNE,
Secretary of Guardians of the Poor.

An election was then entered into to fill the vacancy, Dickson, in the selection of Messrs. David Fitzimmons and Samuel Dick.

Mr. McEwen presented a remonstrance from citizens against the vacation of Vine street, which was read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Coffin, from the Special Committee appointed to examine into the question of vacating Spruce alley, between Wilkins and Clifton streets, in the Ninth ward, presented a report embracing a resolution recommending such vacation.

Mr. McAuley moved as an amendment that before said vacation shall be consummated, the said William Smith shall agree to pay to the city such sums as shall be deemed a sufficient compensation therefor, and that the avails thereof shall be applied to the improvement of the district of said Spruce alley.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted, of the ordinance, which was then taken up.

Mr. Phillips moved that the ordinance include an advance of $100 upon the salaries of the Clerks of Councils, and that the Janitor's salary be fixed at $700. Adopted.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and the ordinance, as amended, read three times and finally passed.

Mr. Tanner introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The future of our country is fraught with pressing and imminent danger, both politically and financially; and

WHEREAS, We believe it to spring chiefly to a want of the strong and proper principle amongst the people of the country, which would prevent by opening the door to excessive importations, which are taxing this country to the amount of millions, and not only arrested by Congress, threatens to prostrate our business interests; and

WHEREAS, In view of the desirous of living our own manufactures and encouraging our mechanical industries, as American families should be supported, at home and abroad, and that we have more than they are now receiving, and as stimulated production, industry prospered, and whose influence would give to a nation wealth, the people thereof to bear taxation, and to all business; be it

*Resolved*, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, that our representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania be requested to vote on and urge through their House, with the least possible delay, a measure